In the Specification

Please replace the paragraph at page 1, line 12 through page 2, line 4 with the following paragraph:

Sub B1

A luminaire is provided which includes a light source, a light guide that receives light radiating from the light source, and a plurality of tilted prism arrays for redirecting the light in a first direction. In one embodiment, the plurality of prism arrays, which can include linear prisms, periodically alternate orientation along the light guide. The linear prisms can have included angles of 25, 90, and 65 degrees. The prism arrays can alternate or flip-flop in orientation every few millimeters, for example, one to two millimeters. A tilted prism can have two sides which

A1

meet at a peak with a first length from the valley to the peak on one side and a second length from the valley to the peak on a second side of the prism, where the first length is different in length from the second length, thereby tilting or canting the prisms. The tilting angle of the prisms is between the optical axis and a line perpendicular to the window side. The tilting angle can be in the range between about 20 and 70 degrees.

Please replace the paragraph at page 2, lines 12-26 with the following paragraph:

Sub B2 B3

An optical microstructure is also provided which includes a plurality of tilted prism arrays that periodically alternate orientation of the tilted prism arrays along a first axis. The prism arrays can also include peaks and valleys that periodically alternate orientation along a second axis and, in alternative embodiments, along a third axis. The optical microstructure can be disposed on a first surface of a film. A plurality of prism arrays can be disposed on a second surface of the film. The plurality of prism arrays on the second surface can be tilted and

A2

periodically alternate orientation along at least one axis. The purpose of the periodic alternate orientation of the prism angles is to create alternating bands of bright and dark lines which can be seen viewing the surface of the luminaire. Very small or fine pitch prisms that are not visible to the human eye beyond 0.5 meters can be made to look like macro prisms because of the visibility of the bright and dark bands. Low cost manufacturing concepts, such as continuous casting, can be used to form the precision fine pitch alternating prism groups and achieve the appearance of a

A2 cont. precision macro prism, for example, 0.508 to 2.54 mm (0.02 to 0.1 inch) pitch, which would normally be made with a more expensive manufacturing concept, such as compression molding.

Please replace the paragraph at page 2, lines 27-29 with the following paragraph:

A3 Multi-faceted prisms can be used, for example, prisms that have more than one slope on a facet. Further, prisms can be used which have curved facets or curved prism tips and valleys. These features are used to smooth the resulting light distribution.

Please replace the paragraph at page 3, lines 1-7 with the following paragraph:

Sub B4 A method for redirecting light is also provided which includes providing a light source, receiving light radiating from the light source in a light guide, and redirecting the light in a first direction with a plurality of tilted prism arrays that periodically alternate orientation along a first axis. A4 The plurality of tilted prism arrays can include peaks and valleys that periodically alternate orientation along a second axis different than the first axis. The plurality of tilted prism arrays can further include peaks and valleys that periodically alternate orientation along a third axis which is different than the second axis.

Please add the following sentences to the BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS section at page 4, line 7 *et seq.*:

Sub B6 Figure 12A is a top view of the luminaire in Figure 6 having peaks and valleys formed at 90 degrees relative to the longitudinal axes of linear prisms.

Figure 12B is a sectional view of the luminaire of Figure 12A taken along line 12B-12B.

Figure 12C is a sectional view of the luminaire of Figure 12A taken along line 12C-12C.

A4 Sub B6 Figure 13A is a top view of a luminaire having peaks and valleys formed at 60 degree intervals.

Figure 13B is a sectional view of the luminaire of Figure 13A taken along line 13B-13B.

Figure 13C is a sectional view of the luminaire of Figure 13A taken along line 13C-13C.

Figure 13D is a sectional view of the luminaire of Figure 13A taken along line 13D-13D.

Figure 14 is a perspective view of a luminaire having multi-planar facets.

Figure 15 is a perspective view of a luminaire having curved prism tips and valleys.

Please replace the paragraph at page 4, lines 23-28 with the following paragraph:

The waveguide 10 can be solid being formed from a material such as polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) or other suitable materials. In alternative embodiments, any of the prisms disclosed herein can be used with hollow waveguides in any of the embodiments as disclosed in U.S. Application No. 09/725,338, filed on November 29, 2000, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Please replace the paragraph at page 10, lines 3-14 with the following paragraph:

For example, in the embodiment of Figure 6, a two-dimensional prism structure can be constructed by forming peaks 26 and valleys 28 perpendicular to the longitudinal axes of the existing linear prisms 12', i.e., into the paper. Thus, a cross-sectional view taken along line 10-10 is seen in Figure 10. If the prisms are spaced apart, the peaks 26 will have a flat portion as also illustrated in Figure 10. Figure 11 illustrates an enlarged view of the prisms of Figure 6 which illustrates peaks 26 and valleys 28 of the prism arrays. This facilitates controlling of the light rays exiting the waveguide at every angle. In alternative embodiments, the peaks and valleys can be offset at about 60 degree intervals to provide a three-dimensional structure. In further embodiments, the peaks and valleys can be offset at various angles to provide a multiple-dimensional structure.

Please add on page 10 by inserting between lines 14 and 15 the following paragraph:

A perspective view of the luminaire in Figure 6 having peaks and valleys formed at 90 degrees relative to the longitudinal axes of linear prisms is shown in Figure 12. A perspective view of a luminaire having peaks and valleys formed at 60 degree intervals is shown in Figure 13.